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No Subscription will be received for a shorter term than six months.

JACOB SPERRY, & Co.

No. 195 Market Street,
Offer for sale at reasonable prices, for approved paper, or in barter for Coffee, the following

GOODS,

Entitled to Drawback:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 20 Cakes Cress a la-Morlaix. | 1 case Ladies' Shoes |
| 4 do. Do. Vases | 5 cases fine Elberfeld-Linens |
| 4 do. Rouans | 4 do. Siamoisés |
| 4 do. Platis-Royales. | 3 do. Silesianhanks. |
| 10 do. Cafferillos or white rolls of 12 & half yard. | 2 do. Damask table linen, assorted with napkins |
| 8 do. Checks and stripes. | 3 do. Moreas |
| 3 do. Fine Elberfeld Checks | 4 do. Flanders Bed Ticks, 6, 4, 9, 4 and 10, 4 |
| 4 do. Contils and Liftadoes | 1 do. Cotton Bed Ticks |
| 1 do. Check shirts. | 1 do. Thread stockings, Gloves & pantaloons |
| 16 do. Oil cloths. | 1 do. Kid Gloves |
| 10 do. Tapes of all numbers, plain, twilled, blue and white. | 2 do. Ribbons |
| 200 Travelling cases of different sizes | 3 do. Garrets and Pearls |
| 4 cases cut flint Decanters, pint & quart | 2 cases assorted Iron money |
| 3 cases gilt tumblers | 2 do. Scythes, 10 hands |
| 1 case wine glasses | 4 do. Coffee mills |
| 177 boxes of Window Glass, 8 by 10 | 3 Cables of 125 fathoms each, 9 & 10 inch |
| 2 cases Sealing Wax | |

With an extensive assortment of Looking Glass Plates of the following sizes, 16-12, 17-13, 18-14, 20-12, 22-13, 24-14, 26-15, and 28-16, and a variety of other goods usually imported from Hamburg.

March 11. d6t—taw4w.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber, at Newtown, Chester County, Queen Anne's County, state of Maryland, the following negroes, viz. a woman named Nanny, went away on the 23d January, 1799, and took with her a Mulatto female child, about two years old, named Ariasna. Nanny is a dark yellow negro, about five feet four or five inches high, remarkably handsome for a negro. Her clothing unknown as she took a variety of good cloths with her—the went off with a negro fellow, named Peter, and calls himself Peter Simpson, he is the property of a certain William Bowers of Talbot County, state as above, who has advertised one hundred dollars reward for him. Peter is a stout well made yellow fellow, about 6 feet one inch high, is a tolerable good Carpenter. Nanny passes for his wife, but her real husband is named Bob, who belongs to her master. It is probable they are in the neighbourhood of Salem in the Jerseys, as they were there in October last, and by information, Peter had built himself an house to live in, between Rum Bridge and Gold Town; it is likely they may have changed their names and may have passed, as Peter can write a middling hand; it is probable Nanny has another child, as it was thought she was in a pregnant state when she went away.

The noted Ferry-man Charles, who calls himself Charles Rodney; he went off on the 18th of February last, he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or nine inches high, about forty years old, stoops in his shoulders when he walks, a scar on his head very perceptible—he took with him a small bay mare about 4 or 5 years old, her mane trimmed and bobbed; his clothing unknown, as he carried off a variety of cloths; it is probable he has changed his name, as he is a very artful, sensible fellow, he can read tolerably well; it is likely he may hire himself to drive a wgon, being well acquainted with that business, driving for the army during the war; he also perhaps may have a wife.

The above reward will be given for the aforesaid two negroes, viz. Nanny and Charles, if taken out of the state, or twenty dollars for Nanny and child, if taken in this state, & 20 do. Charles if taken in this state and secured in jail, so as I may see them again. If brought home all reasonable charges shall be paid by me.

JOHN QUIMBY.

March 3. w6t4a-w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Spring Forge, in York County, a negro man, named ISAAC, otherwise CUDY, about 21 years old, the property of Robert Coleman, Esq. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a bluish in his eyes, more white in them than common, by trade a Fergeman; had on and took with him a drab coloured broad cloth coat, almost new, a fairs jacket and pantaloons printed fancy cord, a twofold striped under skirt; a rorum hat; one fine and one coarse shirt; one muslin handkerchief, striped, two ditto striped border, a blue Persian under jacket and two pair cotton stockings. Whoever takes up said negro and lodges him in any jail in this or any of the neighbouring states shall have the above reward or reasonable expenses brought home.

JOHN BRIEN.

Spring Forge, October 23, 1799.

N. B. As said negro formerly lived in Chester County, it is probable he may return there.

November 5.

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of once more informing the Public, that the partnership of Moses Chapline and Robert McClure, which was entered into for the purpose of retailing Goods in the town of West Liberty and Commonwealth of Virginia, on the tenth day of August, 1799, expired on the tenth day of August 1799, agreeable to the term stipulated in their article of copartnership:

MOSES CHAPLINE.

February 22. z6w6w.

LAW BOOK STORE,

319 High Street.

GEORGE DAVIS has just received from Dublin, via New York, a very large Parcel of Law Books, all of the latest editions, which renders his assortment the most extensive and valuable on the continent. They will be opened this day, and ready for sale at any time afterwards.

The subscribers to that important work, *Wentworth's System of Pleading*, are informed that it is now arrived, and will be delivered on application.

Blank Declarations settled and approved by the most distinguished Law characters, to be had of G. D.

March 11. z6w4w.

To Merchants.

MERCHANTS Accounts elegantly opened, Books neatly and correctly posted, with various other kinds of writing, by a person thoroughly acquainted with accounts.

Gentlemen extensively concerned, may find it to their interest to put business in this line into his hands, as the fullest confidence may be reposed in him and ample satisfaction given.

Address a line to B. A. and leave it with the printer hereof.

Philadelphia, March 19. z6w4w.

LANCASTER STAGES.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Lancaster line of Stages DISPATCH, return their grateful thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the past favors they have received, and inform them that in addition to the regular Line, they are provided with Carriages, sober and careful drivers, to go through between the City and Borough in two days. Those who prefer this mode of travelling can be accommodated at the Stage Office, sign of United States Eagle, Market Street, Philadelphia.

Slough, Downing, Dunswoody & Co.

Nov. 30. ¶ 21-5

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS or CERTIFICATES signed by the subscriber, for undivided Shares or Lots on his purchase within the city of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full therefor, either to Thomas M'Lean & Co. or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

Samuel Blodget.

December 17.

BOONETON IRON WORKS.

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED FOR ONE YEAR—THAT Valuable Estate.

KNOWN by the name of the Booneton Iron Works, situate in the county of Morris in the state of New-Jersey, consisting of a Forge with four fires, a Rolling and Slitting Mill, a Grift mill with two Run of Stones, and Saw mill, all in good order and new in use, together with out-houses of every kind; among which are an Ice house, and stone milk house, with a remarkable fine spring in it, a large Garden, and an excellent collection of Fruit, a large Orchard, and 2500 acres of wood, pasture and arable Land, and a great number of houses and workmen's houses. Immediate possession will be given of houses and stores sufficient for providing stock the present winter, and possession of the whole in the spring.

For terms enquire of David B. Ogden at Newark, Mr. Peter Mackie in New-York, Mr. David Ford in Morris Town, or Messrs. Jacob and Richard Pasch on the premises.

January 11.

FOR SALE.

For the accommodation of the Farmers of Springfield, and all other persons who are inclined to purchase, the subscriber is disposed

TO SELL

A MOST VALUABLE

TRACT OF LAND,

LYING in Springfield township, Burlington County, and State of New Jersey, being a part of that capital property well known by the name of

Bullus's Estate,

containing two hundred and ten acres, of which twenty-seven are excellent swamp wood land, upwards of ninety acres as good meadow as any in the county, and the residue is fine upland; there are three public roads that run through the land. The subscriber will attend at the house of Mr. John Tonkins in Springfield, until the first day of April next, in order to show the land and receive proposals either for lots or the whole, as may suit purchasers.

JOHN MOORE.

March 17. z6w4w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERVED

FROM the Marine Barracks on the night of the 14th inst.—JOHN OSBORN, born in the town of Bedford, West Chester county and state of New-York, aged 22 years, 9 months, 3 feet 8 and a quarter inches high, grey eyes (long queue) light hair, ruddy complexion, peck marked, by trade a Shoemaker. Enlisted by Lieutenant Reynolds in Stephen's Town, near Albany the 25th of June last. Had on and took with him a short round blue cloth coat with a red cape, a blue cloth coat, a few white waistcoats, a long grey mixed cloth coat and breeches, a pair of boots, a chocolate coloured great coat trimmed with black hair plush, a fur hat half worn, and two silver watches, one a middle size, the other small. He may impose himself on some family or gentleman as a waiter, as he has added in that capacity—Whoever apprehends said Deserter, and secures him in jail, sends him to Headquarters, or delivers him to any of the Marine officers, or any officer of the army of the United States shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

J. S. LEWIS,

Adjutant Marine Corps.

January 16.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Weekly Numbers,

THE HISTORY

(CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL)

OF THE

British Colonies in the West Indies,

In two volumes.

By BRYAN EDWARDS, Esq.

Of the Island of Jamaica,

M. V. F. S. A. S.

And Member of the American Philosophical Society.

To which will be added,

(Published since the foregoing, by the same author)

THE PROCEEDINGS

In regard to the Maroon Negroes in the Island of Jamaica;

With Observations on the disposition, character, manners and habits of life of the Maroons; and a detail of the origin, progress, and termination of the late war between those people and the white inhabitants.

ALSO,

An Historical View of St. Domingo, or Hispaniola;

Comprehending an account of the former government of the French part of that island, its political state, population, productions, and exports; a narrative of the calamities which deluged the island ever since the year 1789; and a detail of the transactions of the British army in that island to the end of the year 1794.

To be illustrated with a large two sheet general MAP of the WEST INDIES, and ten other Maps, all executed in the best manner, viz.—

of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Antigua, the Virgin Islands, and a sheet Map of the Island of Hispaniola. And to be embellished with

EIGHT COPPERPLATE PRINTS,

VIZ.

The 1st. An Indian Canoe of the Island of Cuba, addressing Columbus concerning a future state.

Note.—This print, with the fourth and sixth, are particularly illustrated. In the illustration of the fourth is given a very curious description of Columbus's person and manners, with which the print is said accurately to correspond.

2d. The Bread Fruit of Otaheite as produced in the Botanical Garden at Jamaica.

3d. A Family of the Red Charaibes in the Island of St. Vincent.

4th. Columbus and his two sons Diego and Ferdinand, discoursing on their discoveries and prospects; from an ancient Spanish picture in the possession of Edward Morne, Esq. of Davis Mount, near Southampton.

5th. The voyage of the fable Venus from Angola to the West Indies.

6th. A Negro Festival in the Island of St. Vincent, from life, from an original picture drawn by Agostino Brunyas, in the possession of Sir Wm. Young, Bart.

7th. Plan and elevation of an improved Sugar Mill, designed by Edward Woolley, Esq. of Jamaica.

8th. Leonard Parkinson, a Captain of Maroons, as taken from life.

It is proposed to print by subscription, (To be published in weekly numbers)

THE FOREGOING VERY

Interesting and useful Work.

The subscriber therefore offers these proposals to the public, intending as soon as three hundred have subscribed, to publish the first number, commencing it with the General View of the Ancient State of the Inhabitants, their origin, manners, customs, &c. as well of Hispaniola, Cuba, Porto Rico, &c. as of all the British Islands; and he will continue publishing a number weekly, till the whole is finished—on the following terms, viz.

1st. It shall be printed on a handsome quarto, on a neat type, and on the best Printing Paper.

2d. It shall be published in Numbers weekly, and is calculated to be completed in Fifty Numbers: Each Number to contain Twenty-four Pages of Letter Press. The Price for each Number to be One Quarter of a Dollar, to be Paid on Delivery. Should it exceed Fifty Numbers, the Remainder will be given gratis.

3d. The Maps and Prints will be delivered with the Numbers to which they particularly attach, free of any additional Price. And a Direction will be given against what particular Page each one is to be placed.

The subscribers Names, with the Title Pages, &c. will be given with the last Numbers.

Note. Such Subscribers as do not incline to receive the Numbers as they are published, will have them carefully reserved for them on paying Four Dollars at the Time of subscribing, and the Remainder when the Work is finished.

To prevent Disappointment or Complaint, it is now promised, that as there will be but a very few Copies struck off more than may be subscribed for, the Price of them will be considerably raised after the Publication of the Numbers which are to compose the first Volume.

JAMES HUMPHREYS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1800.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by said Humphreys, at No. 106, the South Side of Market Street, Messrs. Pritchard and Davidson, at Richmond, Virginia; Mr. G. Hill, Baltimore, Maryland; Messrs. Thomas and James Swords, New-York; Mr. James White, Bolton; and Mr. T. C. Cushing, Salem, Massachusetts.

March 13. c6w4w.

MUNGO PARK'S TRAVELS,

IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA,

Is now in the Press of James Humphreys,

PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

And will be finished with all the expedition possible;

THE CONDITIONS ARE,

It is in large octavo, on a beautiful vellum paper, a neat type, and will be illustrated with a large elegant MAP of the route of Mr. Park thro' Africa.

The price to subscribers will be two dollars and an half for ten neatly bound and lettered.

The subscribers names to be printed in the beginning of the book.

Note.—It will be necessary for those who wish to be possessed of the above celebrated work on the superior paper to subscribe for it soon, as there will be but a few copies printed more than what it is imagined will be subscribed for.

Subscriptions are received by said Humphreys, at No. 106, South side of Market Street.

March 8.



NEW LINE OF STAGES

To New York,

By the shortest and most pleasant road—passing through Frankford, Bufton, Newtown, Pennington, Millstone, Boundbrook, Union Camp, Scotch Plains, Springfield and Newark.

THE SWIFTSURE

Starts from the Green Tree, No. 50 North Fourth Street, at 8 o'clock every morning, and arrives at New York early the next evening.

From New York it starts at 9 o'clock every day (Sundays excepted) and arrives at Philadelphia, early the next evening.

Fare for passengers 5 dollars, way passengers 6 cents per mile. Each passenger allowed 14 lb of baggage. One hundred and fifty weight of baggage to pay the same as a passenger.

All baggage to be at the risk of the owner, unless insured and receipted for by the clerks of the different offices. Rate of insurance one per cent.

* * * Apply to JOHN M'CALLA, No. 50 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and to WILLIAM VANDERVOORT, No. 28 Courtland Street, N. E. corner of Greenwich Street, New York.

January 3. eodtf.

GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE PROPRIETORS

Of the Pittsburgh Glass Works,

HAVING procured a sufficient number of the most approved European Glass Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best Materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9, to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice.

Glass of larger sizes for other purposes, may also be had, such as for pictures, coach glasses, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may also be had, together with pocket flasks, picking jars, apothecary's shop furniture, or other hollow ware—the whole at least 25 per cent. lower than articles of the same quality brought from any of the sea ports of the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to JAMES O'HARA or ISAAC CRAIG, or at the Store of Messrs. PRATHER and SMILLIE, in Market Street, Pittsburgh.

March 2. twhtf.

The Year 1800 is arrived!

UNION TAVERN,

In George-Town, upon the Potomak, is FOR SALE,

Upon the premises, on the first Monday in May next.

THIS Tavern was built by the subscription of a number of gentlemen as a necessary and useful improvement to the town—It cost 16000 dollars in the year 1799 when materials and workmanship were much cheaper than at this time. The terms of subscription were that it should be sold to the highest bidder on the day above mentioned.

It is a handsome, substantial brick building, of three stories, fronting sixty feet on the most public street in the town, and running back sixty three feet upon a wide and convenient street—The house is admirably calculated for a tavern. It contains upon the first floor four large rooms, one of them 30 by 20 feet and another 23 by 20, besides a large bar and dressing room, upon the second floor is an elegant assembly room, 60 by 30 feet, and three convenient lodging rooms. Upon the third floor are ten excellent lodging rooms—the garret admits of a division of ten more. There is also a good kitchen and commodious cellars sufficient for such a house. Passages and crofts passages intersect the house in such a manner as to make each room private.

There are stables sufficient for the accommodation of fifty horses, with convenient sheds for carriages—attached to the building are three lots of 60 feet by 120 each, which front on three streets, and in the back yard and not 20 yards from the kitchen is a copious and never failing spring of most excellent running water.

The nature of improvements and their convenience to the city of Washington must render this property a most desirable acquisition to any person who may wish to carry on a tavern upon an extensive scale. The immediate removal of the government of the United States must receive to it full and complete custom.

The terms of sale are, one third in cash—one third in 120 days and the other third in 240 days, to be secured by approved notes negotiable at the Bank of Columbia or at either of the Banks in Baltimore, possession to be given on the day of sale and a perfect title made clear, of all incumbrances, on the last payment being made.

THOMAS BEALL, of Geo. Trustees.

DANIEL REINZEL.

February 21. [March 8] z6w4w.

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chefnut, near Sixth Street, directly opposite Congress Hall.

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chefnut Street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Bease subject to a ground rent of 200 per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

No. 198, Chefnut St. next door to the premises.

March 5. twhtf.

Mrs. BECK,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Philadelphia, that she opens her MORNING SCHOOL for Geography and History on the 4th of April, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Any young Ladies may attend, as well as those already under tuition.

Fifth Street, opposite State House Yard.

N. B.—A FEW LOTS to be let at Frankford. Enquire as above.

March 25. z6w4w.

This Day Published,

By J. ORMOND, No. 41, Chefnut Street,

(Price 25 Cents)

THE

Death of General Washington.

A POEM.

In imitation of the manner of Ossian.

By Rev. JOHN B. LINN, A. M.

Minister of the First Presbyterian Congregation of Philadelphia.

Mr. Chaudron's Oration will be published on Monday morning.

March 15. d.

JUST COME TO HAND,

And for sale at

W. YOUNG, J. & J. CRUKSHANK, AND

THOMAS DOBSON'S BOOKSTORES,

A POEM,

Sacred to the memory of

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Late President of the United States, and

Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.

Adapted to the 22d February 1800.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 15.

His Grace the Duke of Portland has issued a warrant against Peter Renier, a native of Tours, in France, and late of Gorton near Manchester, Turkey red dyer, for his removal out of this kingdom, for using disrespectful and seditious words against this country. He is in consequence apprehended, and sent to Hull, where he is to be kept in custody, till a vessel is ready to take him to the Continent.

The report of the sailing of a part of the French Fleet, to which some of our contemporaries gave implicit credit, is without any foundation. It originated in four men, part of the crew of a French lugger, from Cherbourg, which was taken by one of our ships. During the chase, the captain of the lugger directed them to say that they had deserted from the French fleet which had failed. The last French Papers, however, afforded us reason to suppose that the combined fleets which were in readiness, would soon put to sea. The French admiral left Paris for Brest the beginning of this month.

It appears by letters from the Levant, that the Dey of Algiers has dispatched a formidable body of troops, under the command of an Aga, to inflict punishment upon the refractory Moors inhabiting the mountainous districts to the East of that City, who have, for the last four or five years, not only refused to pay the customary tribute, but also manifested a disposition to renounce all submission to the Dey.

A letter from Strasburgh, dated Jan. 5, says, that the union of the Chevaliers of the order of Malta of that City, together with those of Petersburg is agreed upon. The Chevaliers Kollowrath and St. Julien, sent to Petersburg on that account, are on their return.

Several regiments of Austrian cavalry, detached from the army of the Archduke Charles, are on their way to the banks of the Nidda, to reinforce the Austro, Mavence army. They will be replaced by others in Suabia, marching from the Hereditary States of the Austrian Monarchy.

Advices have been received of upwards of 40 sail of French ships, under Danish colours, being on their passage home from the Isle of France, in the East Indies. The Intelligence was first received by Lieut. Corbelli, of the Telegraph brig, from a Danish vessel. It is said one has already passed through the British Channel.

January 24. The Paris papers which arrived yesterday announce that the French minister of marine has received an account of an insurrection having broken out in the Mauritius against the government. The object of the insurgents is supposed to be to render that settlement independent of the mother country. The secret expedition now said to be fitting out in one of the French ports may have for its object the reduction of the insurrection.

The Paris papers say, that the troops in the western departments in France and on their march to these departments, amount to 60,000 men.

A letter from Nantes, dated January 8, says, "Yesterday some English vessels were despatched towards Croisic. They are said to have consisted of one ship, two frigates, and three cutters. It appears certain that the English landed arms and ammunition between Mesquer and the Isle of Dumeau, and in return received sixty tons of corn."

January 28. Government received yesterday important information respecting the dispositions of the different courts of Europe, and preparations for the approaching campaign. Of the magnitude of those preparations an opinion may be formed from the accounts which arrived by the Hamburg Mail, and which state that,

On the Rhine,

The Austrian army is so consisted 100,000 men
Russian " " " " 70,000
Armed Peasants " " 30,000

In Italy,

The Austrians and Piedmontese troops 150,000
To meet this force, the chief consul of France is making the most strenuous efforts. Massena is in the fourth, procuring supplies for the army of Italy. Moreau is at Strasburgh, organizing the army of the Rhine. The well known Baron d'Armfeldt will again have great influence in Sweden. He is protected by the Russian interests.

There never was, perhaps, a battle fought which had so many different spectators as that of Albaro, near Genoa. Most of the inhabitants of Genoa ran to the ramparts, steeples, &c. to witness the scene which was to decide the fate of the Ligurian Republic.

Paswan Oglou has cut off the communication between Belgrade and Constantinople.

Letters from Tunis state, that city is now fortifying after the European manner, to be able to undergo a siege. It is feared that the Dey of Tunis will go to war with Algiers, on account of a young Prince having been executed, who is said to have been born at Algiers, and kept up a correspondence with the Dey of Tunis, which being discovered, he was privately strangled.

January 29. Malta has been visualled by 14 vessels, which contrived to pass in unobserved by the enemy.

A letter from Hoecht, dated Jan. 4, says "There has been much blood shed to-day, for the Austrians and the French fought during several hours with inconceivable heat, and many lives were lost on both sides if we may judge of the killed from the number of the wounded who may have been brought in here. The advantage finally remained with

the French; and as the Austrians had their reinforcements on the other side of the Mein, they could not come to their succour. The French have neglected, we know not why, to take advantage of their success, as they retired to Hettelheim."

January 30.

The last French papers give us reason to believe that very active preparations are making in most of the French ports, particularly in Brest and Toulon. Vice-admiral Bruix has been to Havre, Montebour, and Brest. Rear-admiral Latouche, who was ordered to proceed with all possible speed to Brest, received counter-orders on the 18th Jan. and was sent to Toulon, where he is to have a command, and from whence a small squadron only waited, according to the Paris papers, a fair wind to set sail upon some expedition. The ships had ammunition and provisions on board. A small number of ships had been previously dispatched from Toulon, and it is said, have contrived to throw supplies into Malta.

The Emperor of Russia, as we are informed, among other conditions of reconciliation with the Court of Vienna, stipulated the dismissal of Thuguet; that Francis should declare for the restoration of Monarchy in France, and the status quo. We cannot believe these are the conditions, as it is well known that Thuguet has uniformly opposed peace and the French Republic; as we see no proof that Francis will declare for Monarchy; and as he cannot be expected to surrender all his new acquisitions at the moment when he displays so much eagerness to extend his dominions.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Wednesday, January 22.

OVERTURES OF PEACE.

Lord Grenville presented a message from his Majesty to the following purport—

"George Rex,

"The supplies in the commencement of the present session having been calculated to provide only for the first months of the year, his Majesty now recommends it to the House to make such further provision as they may judge necessary, under the present circumstances, for the several branches of the Public Service, and for the vigorous prosecution of the War; and his Majesty has given directions that the proper Estimates for this purpose should be laid before the House."

"His Majesty has thought proper on this occasion to direct that there should be laid before the House Copies of Communications recently received from the enemy, and of the answers which have been returned thereto, by his Majesty's Command."

"His Majesty entertains the fullest confidence that those answers will appear to this House to have been conformable to that line of conduct which was required from his Majesty on this occasion, by his regard to all the most important interests of his dominions and his Majesty having no object more at heart than that of contributing, as soon as the situation of affairs shall make it practicable, to the re-establishment of the general tranquillity of Europe, on a sure and solid foundation, and of providing effectually for the security and permanent prosperity of his faithful people, places a firm reliance on the continued support of his Parliament, and on the zeal and perseverance of his subjects, in such measures as may best tend to confirm the signal advantages which have been obtained to the Common Cause in the course of the last campaign, and to conduct the Great Contest in which his Majesty is engaged to a safe and honourable conclusion."

G. R.

February 1.

COALITION AGAINST FRANCE.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday last, Lord Grenville made use of words to the following effect: "The treaty of Pavia, of which we have heard so much, never existed. The whole story is a fable, and a gross imposition on the public. The treaty of Pilitz is also misunderstood. There was no such thing as a treaty concluded at Pilitz, nor even a convention. It was merely a declaration of the two courts of Vienna and Berlin of their wishes in favor of the Princes of the house of Bourbon." Such was the assertion of Lord Grenville.

Lord Grenville is correct as to the place. There was not a treaty at Pavia. He is right both as to the letter and to the place. It was not a treaty, and it was not at Pavia that the circumstance happened, which has given occasion to so much political notice. It was a declaration and not a treaty, and it was made at Mantua in the month of May 1791, instead of Pavia. We are indebted to M. Bertrand de Moleville, minister of state, for the particulars, and he gives them on the authority of M. de La Casas, M. de Calonne, M. de Vaudreuil, and the count Alphonse de Durfort.

From this history it appears, that in May 1791, the king and queen of France sent a confidential friend, the count Alphonse de Durfort, to the Count d'Artois, with a commission to treat with the emperor Leopold, then travelling in Italy with his sister the queen of Naples, for the rescue and re-establishment of the royal family of France. The conference took place at Mantua on the 20th of May.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.

By Captain Sellers of the Diana, who arrived here on Tuesday, after being taken on the coast by a squadron of frigates, we learn, that Captain Clare of the Thomas, belonging to this port; has taken a second

Spanish prize, a very fine and valuable ship and sent her into Princes, having given up the brig he had before captured to the crews of the two vessels.

Captain Bland of the William, has favored us with the following intelligence:—"On the 1st of Decr. at day light in the morning, saw a fleet of ships, consisting of 12 large ships and 16 smaller ones, then standing to the eastward, immediately altered our course, and at eight lost sight of them."

January 16.

On Tuesday arrived here the ship Galen, from New York, with 1600 barrels flour; and we are credibly informed that 6000 barrels more are daily expected.

The following account was received by Messrs J. and A. Lodge, from Belfast yesterday. The American ship Orits captain Tristram Redman, which failed from hence for New York the 28th November last, was captured the 5th December following, to the S. W. of Cape Clear, by the French privateer Bougainville, of 24 guns and 100 men who plundered a number of packages belonging to the cargo, put nine Frenchmen on board her, and then ordered her for France or Spain, leaving on board Captain Redman, his mate, and four of his crew. On Saturday the fourth inst, they overpowered the Frenchmen, and brought the ship into Belfast the 7th; from whence, after getting a supply of provisions, &c. Captain Raymond intends proceeding on his voyage for New York. The French Lieutenant was shot in the scuffle. The passengers were taken on board the privateer.

HULL, January 13.

On Friday last the Janus transport, Captain Adams, having on board the Russian Major General Arbeneff and suite, and about 300 troops, from the Helder, failed from hence for Guernsey, under convoy of the Cobourg cutter.

AUGSBURG, January 5.

It is said that the Circle of Suabia has offered to furnish the empire with an army of 10,800 men; that Great Britain on its part has entered into a formal engagement to furnish subsidies for the formation of this corps, and keep it in pay during the continuance of the war. The Deputies of the Circle of Suabia presented these conditions to Mr. Wickham on the 13th Decr. He has ever since observed a profound silence concerning the article that these troops should be maintained by Great Britain.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.

A prodigious quantity of Austrian troops, Wurtembergers and Hamburgers, taken from the contingents of the different princes and States of the empire, and the militia corps of Franconia have just filed towards the Main, in many columns, to reinforce the Austro-Mentz troops, who occupy the borders of the Nidda. It is now certain that the army of the empire will muster entirely on the Lower Rhine, that of Suwarow will arrive there, the beginning of spring, if unforeseen events do not force it to direct its steps towards other countries. It will there be joined by the Russian forces assembled in Poland, under the command of general Lasley.

The speedy arrival of 20,000 Russians from Bohemia is announced at Augsburg as certain.—They will take a position along the Main as far as Aschaffenburg. The rest of the army of gen. Suwarow, after having been new clothed, will repair also to Franconia. According to the same intelligence, the first column of the Russian army, assembled in Lithuania and Wolhinia, have been put in motion to pass the Vistula. This army consists of 60,000 men, 52,000 of which are combatants. The infantry form three fourths of it; the regular cavalry form the rest.

Gen. Mack is, it is said, to set out for Vienna immediately on the affair of his exchange being terminated.

Lord Minto, the English Minister at our court, and lieutenant-general count Bellegarde, sat out within these few days for Prague, where they are to hold a conference with Prince Suwarow, on different subjects of very great importance.

FRANCKFORT, January 16.

The number of troops detached from the army of the Archduke Charles to repair to the army of Italy is estimated at 15,000 men. It is reported that 40,000 Russians have passed the Bog to join the army of Suwarow.

PARIS, January 25.

Decree of the 3d Pluviose, (23d Jan.) The Consuls of the Republic decree as follow.

The state of siege of the place at Caen is taken off.

Decree of the 4th Pluviose (24th Jan.) Buonaparte, first Consul of the Republic decrees as follows:

Citizen Bernadotte, general of division is appointed councillor of state in the section of war.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Central Administration of the Department of the Loire Inferieure.

The suspension of arms concluded with the rebels is nearly at an end. In a few days either peace will be made, or the war will be renewed.

Peace or War! Inhabitants of the Loire Inferieure, when you can chuse between these two extremes, will you balance for an instant? No, your choice cannot be doubtful, and this district shall not stream with

blood anew. You are not serious. You will not rally yourselves with banditti of robbers and assassins.

Deluded men, if there yet be any who can think of following a party without hope, and who are already overcome, open your eyes. The terrible lesson of experience is still written on every thing that surrounds you. The fields ravaged, and which still lie uncultivated; these cottages destroyed; these villages burnt and deserted; the depopulation of this unfortunate country—these are the disasters of your first rebellion, and you will prepare for yourselves still greater than these!

You fight, say you, for your religion and for your priests. Your priests are restored to you; all sorts of public worship are free, and equally protected. Why then do you refuse your arms?

Is it for a king? A king cannot longer exist in France! Royalty is forever banished and no man of sense can ever hope for its return.

Is it for the noblesse? Remember that privileges alone made the nobles. Call to mind all the exactions, of which you were, of which you will again be more than ever the victims! Will you be so blind or not to see that your triumph even if your triumph were not impossible, would be for you the greatest misfortunes? When you can remain free, do not fight that you may once more become slaves.

Every thing that is just, the government has granted you. In promising to forget the past, they offer you a generous pardon. Dread if you do not accept their offer, the accomplishment of their threats.

A numerous army is charged to avenge the republic. In a few days all the ruffians will be annihilated. Hasten then, while yet it is time, to separate yourselves from them. Let them find no where an asylum. In denying to them all protection, merit for yourselves the protection which is offered you.

And you, citizens of all the cantons, numerous friends of peace, unite yourselves—to arms against frightful depredation. May it be forever extinguished! Guide the Republican columns. Fight in the ranks of the brave men whom victory has constantly crowned. Live the Republic!

We announced in one of our late papers, that the chiefs of the insurgents of the whole left bank of the Loire, extending to Montucon, had accepted peace, and taken measures for disbanding all their forces. We now hasten to announce, that the right bank has followed the example of the left.

Letter from General Hedouville, Lieutenant of the commander in chief.

Angers, 1 Pluviose (January 21.)

Chatillon's division of Chouans has accepted peace. This division comprehends part of the departments of Mayenne and Loire, and of Inferior Loire, situated on the right bank of the river Loire; also the district of Caen, in the department of Mayenne, and that of the left of the department of Ille et Vilaine. We must expect the district of Chateauneuf in the department of Mayenne and Loire, which is occupied by Bourmont, who has his hands in La Sarthe and Mayenne. If he does not follow the example of d'Antichamp and Chatillon, they will be pursued with the utmost vigour. I have reason to think, that Prevais, who has his hands in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, will submit also.

The commander in chief Bruns, is going in pursuit of Georges with so much activity, that the attacks made upon him will no doubt completely finish this intestine war.

(Signed) HEDOUVILLE.

BALL POSTPONED.

Mr. FRANCIS

At the request of his Scholars has postponed his Ball, which was to have been on Tuesday the 1st of April to a future day.

N. B.—Mr. F. begs leave to remind his Scholars and the public in general, that after the 1st of April he will remove his School to Harmony Court. Days of Tuition for the present week, Thursday and Saturday at the usual hours.

m arch 31.

Just Arrived, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, THE CARGO

OF THE SHIP PHILADELPHIA, Theodore Bliss, Commander, from Bengal. CONSISTING OF An assortment of Piece Goods. Sugars of the first quality, And 200 qr. chests of superior quality Hyson Teas.

Willings & Francis, and Thomas & John Clifford.

March 17

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE, Two very valuable Farms,

SITUATED IN the township of Springfield, and county of Burlington, containing about two hundred acres each. The Woodland and Meadow, of which there is a sufficient quantity, is not inferior to any in the State.

To attract the notice of persons residing within the county of Burlington, desirous of purchasing good land, it is only necessary to mention that these farms are parts of that excellent tract of 1200 acres lately owned by Samuel Bullus.

The terms of sale will be made convenient to the purchaser and may be known by applying to the subscribers. Those who may wish to view the land, will please to call on William or Israel Shinn, the present occupants.

SAMUEL HOUGH, JOSEPH MILLWAINE, Attorneys in fact for John Bullus and Ruth Bullus. Burlington, New Jersey,

March 12, 1800.

MISS BROADHURST Respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she intends having

A CONCERT

AND RECITATIONS,

AT THE MERCHANT'S COFFEE-HOUSE, On Thursday evening, 3d April.

PART FIRST.

Overture Haydn
Glee, 3 voices. "Ask why a Blush," Taylor.
Duet, "How sweet is the morning," Carr and Miss Broadhurst.
Song, "When war begins," [Shield] Mr. Darley.
Recitation, "Mrs. Thrale's three warnings," Mr. Bernard.
Song, "Primrose deck," (Linley) Mrs. Warzel.
Concerto Violin Mr. Gillingham.
Song, "Let me wander, &c.," Miss Broadhurst.
Chorus, "And young and old come forth to play," Handel.

PART SECOND.

Overture, Cere and Ulysses, Taylor.
Song, "Pity then my tortured heart," (Gilliam) Mrs. Oldmixon.
Duet, "Together let us range," Mr. Taylor and Miss Broadhurst.
Recitation, "A dramatic vision, or the court of Thebes," Mr. Bernard.
Song, "The spirit of the breeze," (Carr) Miss Broadhurst.
Sonata Piano Forte Mr. Reinagle.
Comic Song, "I wonder at you," (Taylor) Mr. Taylor.
Comic Glee, "Wives and husbands," Hook.

To begin precisely at 7 o'clock.
Tickets to be had at the Bar Room of the Coffee House, at Chalk's Circulating Library, No. 75, North Third Street, and at Willig's Musical Magazine, Market-street.
march 31. ddt

FOR ST. THOMAS'S,

THE SHIP

Thomas Chalkley, Thomas Kenny, Master. Sails late and expected to depart in six or eight days, 3 or 400 barrels will be received on freight, if speedy application be made.

For which or passage apply to MOORE WHARTON, No. 111 South Water street.
march 22 ddt

Philadelphia Academy.

SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D. Rector of St. Paul's church, and formerly Vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, AND

JAMES ABERCROMBIE, A.M. One of the Assistant Ministers of Christ church and St. Peter's.

INTEND TO OPEN, On Tuesday the 15th of next month, (April)

An Academy,

CONSISTING OF

1. AN English School, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Elocution, and Natural History.

2d. A Mathematical School, in which will be taught Writing, Arithmetic, Mercantile Accounts, Geography and the use of the Globes, Geometry and Trigonometry, with their application to Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c.—Also, the Principles of Mechanics, Algebra and Fluxions.

3d. A Classical School, in which will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, in conjunction with Chronology, Civil History, Rhetoric, and the Institutes of Moral Science.

A well grounded conviction of the expediency of the foregoing plan, has been our principal inducement to undertake it. When it is considered that this populous and flourishing Metropolis contains only one Public Institution on an extensive plan, and that many of our youth are obliged to resort to other States, to receive even a Grammar-School Education, the Seminary now proposed, will, we trust, be regarded as eminently useful.

Actuated by these considerations, many gentlemen, friends to Science, and to Literary Establishments, have urged, with great warmth, the present undertaking, and excited the most flattering expectations of its success.

Thus encouraged by the countenance and promised aid of liberal men, no less than by a firm persuasion that well-regulated Academies have a most important influence upon manners, habits, and principles; it will be our earnest endeavor so to conduct this Seminary of Learning, as to subserve the great interests of Religion and Morality, to promote Decorum of Behaviour, Correctness of Taste, Liberty of Sentiment, and every other attribute of an ingenious mind, which, in connection with good principles, and sound literature, constitute the distinguished ornaments of the gentleman, and the scholar.

The building, engaged for this Academy, though affording excellent accommodation, will be relinquished for a more central situation, if such a change should be found necessary.

A master of distinguished abilities will be procured to conduct the Mathematical Department.

Persons desirous to be employed as Tutors in this Seminary, are requested to apply, without delay, to either of the subscribers, to whom also Parents wishing to send their children, will please to make application.

SAMUEL MAGAW,

No. 94 Arch Street.

JAMES ABERCROMBIE,

No. 101 Pine Street.

Philad. March 28.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.

(No. 11.)

To the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Vice-President of the United States.

I HAVE now, Sir, for the first time, a few moments of leisure, since my last address to you. To thee, you have an undoubted claim; and I regret, that I have been under an indispensable necessity so long, to neglect you.

My two last letters contained your publication in the Richmond Examiner; and a complete copy of your letter to the late Governor Henry:—A letter, which, it is most certain, was never, on your part, intended to be seen or commented upon by me.

"I pray that no confidence which you may repose in any one, may induce you to let it get out of your hands so as to get into a newspaper;"—these are your words. When you found yourself summoned by me before the tribunal of the public, on account of the charges you had made, in your Notes upon Virginia, against the ancestor of my children, you were too destitute of candor, and you possessed much too great a portion of those passions, which haughty Lucifer and his rebel train from the bright regions of bliss, to acknowledge your error:—And facts, you knew, were too powerfully marshalled against you, to leave you a hope of supporting those charges by an open and manly confession.

To write private and confidential letters, in "that sweetest of styles, which so pleases the discerning your literary compositions," and send them to gentlemen in indifferent parts of the United States, whose situation and influence might be made subservient to your views. To compliment them highly in these letters, with the assurance of the great sensibility you feel for the interest they take in the business; of the certainty with which you "know their objects to be truth and justice alone," and of "the pleasure with which you," therefore, "go into explanations with them"—and that "to satisfy minds in whole candor and rectitude you have the highest confidence, is your only motive for giving them so lengthy a detail"—To accompany all this with declarations of the "extraordinary gratification which you feel on addressing them"; and with assurances that "with sentiments of high respect and attachment, you have the honor to be their most obedient and most humble servant";—To flatter them still further with being, as it were, the chosen guardians and protectors of the honor and reputation of a Vice President, by entrusting them, confidentially, to communicate your "sweet-lyled" confidential letters, to all those, "who are willing to see things as they truly are"; and afterwards to place in the hands of your friends and partisans a reasonable number of copies of those letters, by them to be used as occasion might require, is a mode of conduct which you have adopted as more prudent and more congenial to your mind.

You are no stranger to the human heart, and you well know how bewitching are the sycron notes of adulation; indeed if there is any truth in your insinuation, that between the late Governor Henry and yourself, there existed, at the time when you wrote your letter, only shades of political differences, you must have had experimental proof of their efficacy upon him, during the short period you and he resided under the same roof, after Mr. Adams was elected to the presidency; for I well know that not long before that time the blackness of darkness was not more different from the splendor of the meridian sun than were your and his political sentiments.

The compliments so lavishly bestowed by you were intended to obtain a favorable reception from those to whom your letters were addressed; while the flattering circumstance of being selected from the vulgar herd, as persons above prejudice, and "willing to see things truly as they are," was calculated to have a similar effect upon those, for the "rectifying of whose judgments," your confidential letters should be confidentially given.

Thus you insidiously prepared them, implicitly, to believe whatever you suggested to them, without troubling themselves to investigate its substance or solidity!—And all this was to be done with the profoundest secrecy!—"No confidence was to be reposed in any one" so far as to afford a possibility of its getting into a newspaper—or, in other words, so far as to afford a possibility of its coming to your knowledge. Like the mole on the garden, shrouded in the darkness of the night you endeavored silently to mine your secret path, in the hopes of being able to lay waste and destroy my labors of the day. It is an instance of management and artifice, well worthy the author of the notes upon Virginia.

But notwithstanding all your original art and caution—notwithstanding all your solicitude and anxiety to the contrary, that very letter has at length "got into a newspaper," that field, that public, open field, against a contest in which you are so entirely decided.

For this you may thank, not only your own wickedness, but your folly, for the most artful are sometimes off their guard.

You found by experience that your secret, your mole-like machinations were not so effectual as you had hoped; that after the facts of which I had put the public in possession, something more on your part was necessary to prevent you from general condemnation. In fine, to use your own words, you "heard such frequent and reproachful allusions to the uncontradicted libels of Luther Martin," that you could endure them no longer;—and it seems that you could think of no better expedient than to publish

garbled extracts from your letter to Governor Henry, accompanied with observations, the object and design of which were not only to excuse yourself from censure, on account of having originally published the charges against Mr. Gresham, but to induce contrary to full and possible proof, which I had laid before you; contrary to your better knowledge and the conviction of your own mind, a belief that those charges are true. It is this most wicked and malicious attempt on your part, in comparison of which the malignity of your original conduct almost vanishes from the sight, that determined, nay, that obliged me to make your Richmond publication the subject of public animadversion.

In your letter to Governor Henry, you have wished to pass yourself upon him, and those to whom it might be communicated, as perfectly excusable and innocent, in your original conduct, and that if you had been so unfortunate as to give circulation to falsehood and calumny, you had been guilty of no want of care or negligence of enquiry;—that you had only published what thousands and thousands had repeated; and believed for more than a dozen years before you had published your notes on Virginia.

You wished also to be considered by them as a man of the strictest candor and impartiality, solicitous to acquire complete information, and fully determined, if what you had published could not be supported, to correct your error, while at the same time you took care, artfully to insinuate that were such obstacles opposed to your search after truth, that your future silence might be attributed to your want of success. You also judged it necessary to make some kind of excuse for having passed over in silence the letter I had addressed to you through the medium of the public papers.

Hereafter, I shall enquire what would be the real demerit of your conduct, supposing what you are so anxious to have believed, that you have done nothing more than given extensive circulation and perpetuity to the lie of the day, which you and others had heard repeated, and been weak and credulous enough to believe.

In the meantime I shall undertake to prove that "the story of Logan," which stamps the speech to be genuine with the sanction of your name, which pretends to detail the minutest particulars, attending the murder of Logan's family, to which it alludes, and which has much greater malignity than the speech itself, is the original offspring of your own imagination; and that even the speech, as published by you, in your notes upon Virginia, owes its most virulent malignity to the same source.

But it may not be improper first to investigate what credit ought to be given to certain of your assertions, the truth or falsehood of which are more capable of direct proof.

You state yourself, in your notes upon Virginia that the death of Logan's family took place in the Spring of 1774. The treaty, at which Logan's speech, such as it originally was, was first introduced, was held in the fall of 1774. The English edition of the Notes upon Virginia, it is true, was not printed until sometime in 1787, but that work was written by you as early as in the year 1781. (I believe the part in question was written much earlier,) and copies of it were printed at your instance, and circulated among your philosophical and other friends, and correspondents; beside which another edition had been published in France, antecedent to that which was printed in Great Britain. From these facts it is certain that not more than seven years had passed from the death of Logan's family and the time Logan's speech was first invented, to the time when you wrote your Notes upon Virginia, and but a short period more before they were published, and yet so little regard had you for truth, and so little did you expect that your assertions would be scrutinized, that in your letter to Governor Henry, you have asserted that "the story of Logan" illustrating that speech, "is only repeated in the Notes upon Virginia, precisely as it had been current more than a dozen of years before they were published!" No wonder you was so anxious your letter should not "get into a newspaper."

"I knew nothing of the Cresaps," is another of your assertions, from which you would wish it to be inferred, that you could have no improper motive for your original publication.

This assertion, I have good reason to believe, was made with as little regard to truth as the former.

Colonel Gresham was well known in Virginia at a time when you had probably scarcely left your cradle. He had been in habits of correspondence with the executive of Virginia, occasionally, for near thirty years before, and to the time of the revolution.

In the last war, in which we, as a part of the British empire, were engaged against France, persons authorized by the Government of Virginia, had occasionally at his house met and conferred with the Indians, and he and his family had greatly distinguished themselves in that war. He was also connected with a number of the most respectable characters in Virginia as a member of the Ohio Company, of which I believe he had conceived the original idea, and of which he might be, with no great propriety, considered the vital spark, that first kindled it into existence. Scarce any event in the history of America was better known than the manner in which his eldest son gallantly fell in the service of his country, killed by, and killing an Indian Chief, with whom he was engaged.

Nor was the name of my father-in-law so totally unknown or undistinguished. When but a child, he shared with his father and his brothers in the toils and in the dangers of warfare.

In the summer and fall of 1774, he commanded a company in the service of Virginia, against the Indians, first under Colonel McDonald, and then under Lord Dunmore. During which campaign, independent of his military services, it was by reason of the confidence the western inhabitants had in him, and their attachment to him, in a considerable degree, that supplies were obtained, which gave it so successful a termination. The State of Virginia settled with his executors a large debt which they owed on that occasion.

When Congress first determined to bring rifle companies into service, he was, if not the first, one of the first, who was fixed upon for their command. The newspapers of the day, contain the most flattering eulogiums on the commander, and on the company he commanded, for the respectability of the characters of which it was composed, and for their unequalled skill in the use of the rifle. He died in New York in the fall of 1775. He was buried with military honors—all ranks of citizens attended his funeral; the pomp and parade attending the deposit of his remains in Trinity Church yard, was published in the newspapers. You was a member of Congress when he received his appointment, and at the time of his death; and I may fairly presume was in the habit of knowing and attending to what was done under Congressional acts, and of reading the public papers.

A brother and a cousin of him had held commissions under the government of Virginia, and served with Lord Dunmore against the Indians, in the summer of 1774; the one as a captain and the other as a lieutenant; of whom the first was appointed, during the revolution, a colonel of the militia of Hampshire county in your state, and held the appointment until his death: the second served with his brother in the rifle company. The whole family lived either within or in sight of Virginia; and the line of that state ran through their possessions. And yet after all this, you have, in your letter to Governor Henry, hazarded the assertion that you "knew nothing of the Cresaps!" Great Judeus appella. But perhaps you would wish us to suppose that you had been born and educated in one of those caverns, which you have so minutely and elegantly described in your Notes upon Virginia, and that you had but just emerged from that your solitary habitation when you wrote those Notes. Indeed I can conceive no other decent excuse, but a supposition like this, which even your admirers could suggest, for the shameful ignorance you have shown with regard to facts, which you have published in that work, and which no man of principle ought to have committed to print without a certainty of their truth.

But let it be remembered, that you never intended this your assertion should "get into a newspaper!"

LUTHER MARTIN.
March 28.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 31.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the house, that the Senate have passed a bill in relation to "An act preferring the mode of deciding disputed Elections of President and Vice President of the United States," to which they request the concurrence of this House.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz.

An act to fix the rank and pay of the commanding officer of the Marine Corps.

An act to extend the privilege of franking letters and packages to Martha Washington.

An act to divide the territory of the United States N. W. of the Ohio, into two separate governments.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his Secretary Mr. Shaw, informing the house, that the President did, on the 29th inst. approve and sign an act intitled "An act for the relief of Campbell Smith," and also certain resolutions in honor of Captain Thomas Truxton, and James Jarvis—which originated in this house.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the act intitled "An act providing for the sale of the Lands of the United States in the territory N. W. of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river, when the first section having been read,

Mr. Cooper said, the bill contained all the evils which had been complained of before; the rich and wealthy would still have it in their power to buy the best land, the poor people not being able to ascertain the quality of them, or make the necessary surveys—he would therefore move that the committee rise, in order that the bill might be recommitted.

Mr. Harrison replied, that it was necessary that the land should be divided into sections as the bill contemplated, a number of individuals having settled on them, with an expectation of having the right of purchase.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Griswold then moved to strike out the first section:

Messrs. Gallatin, Nicholas, Harger, Gordon, and Harrison, opposed this motion; and Messrs. H. Lee, Cooper, Edmond, and Griswold, spoke in favour of it.

A motion was then made and carried, that the committee rise—ayes 45, noes 30.

Mr. Sewall asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Otis, for three weeks.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the house, that the Senate had considered the bill sent from this house, for discharging Robert Sturgeon from his imprisonment, and have resolved that the same do pass, with an

amendment. And that they have resolved, that the bill for the relief of Thomas Arnold, do not pass.

The bill sent from the Senate this morning preferring the mode of deciding disputed elections of President and Vice President, was read a first time, and upon the question, shall the bill have a second reading at the present time, it was carried, ayes 53—and was committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for tomorrow.

Mr. Harper, from the committee to whom was recommended the bill relative to the Judiciary system, brought in a bill to provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States.—Adj.

Two hundred and twenty-one American vessels have been condemned by the French Consul at Cadiz.

Veneration was on Sunday paid to the memory of the deceased General Washington by the officers and sailors of the American ships in the port of London, assembling in solemn devotion at St. John's Church, Wapping, clad with mourning for the irreparable loss.

NAPPER TANDY AND H. ROWAN.

A petition to government is now handed about, praying that Napper Tandy, should the law at all be enforced, might be transported.

A pardon has just passed the Great Seal for Hamilton Rowan, now in America.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED, Days
Schr. Ann Virginia, Read, Norfolk 4
Dove, Henderson, from do.
Sloop Rhody, Seely, St John's N. B.

CLEARED,
Schr. Adventure, Lillie ridge, Havannah
Experiment, Craine, Kingston
Sloop Jane, Steel, Boston
Brig Elperanza, Intice from Cape Francois has arrived at the Point.

Ship Mohawk, failed from St. Croix the 7th March for Philadelphia.

Brig Newton, Reiley, from hence, has arrived at Cowes.

List of American vessels, which failed from the Havannah, the 5th March, under convoy of the sloop of war Petapico.

Brig Fanny, Woodhouse, Norfolk

Hannah, Card, Bristol, R. I

Sloop Rangers, Stodders, New-York

Schr. Enterprise, Jeffery, New-London

Brig Jano, Smith, Rhode-Island

Sahr. Lucia, Smith, Salem

Brig John, Stinels, New-York

Schr. Betsey, Fleming, Charleston

Brig Jane, Warder, Boston

Schr. Trio, Selby, Bristol, R. I

Nancy, Wright, Eddy, New-Port

Brig Stork, Turner, Philadelphia

Sloop Lurannee, Saddle, New-York

Brig Little George, Percy, Savannah

Schr. George Clinton, Holt, Baltimore

Sally, Adlington, do.

Brig Dorsey, Stephen Speer, Salem

Schr. Friendship, Ray, Charleston

Johanno, Woodburp, Rhode-Island

Sloop Speedwell, Alwars, Savannah

Nancy, Burden, do.

Schr. Lady Washington, Bruff, Savannah

New York, March 31.

ARRIVED,
Ship Columbus, Pickings, Jamaica
Brig Dean, Akerly, Savannah

Iris, Tufang, New Orleans

Schr. John Cook, Jamaica

Sloop Fox, Cook, Salem

The schooner John from Jamaica, March 20, spoke the ship Commerce, Hugh Wilkie master, in lat. 56, 57, long 74, 30, 52 days from L'Isle, bound to Norfolk in Virginia.

Ship Fanny, Brain, has arrived at Greenock from this port.

The Grantham Packet has arrived at Falmouth in 21 days.

The Hazard, from this port has been taken by the French, since retaken by the Mono, Mowley, of Liverpool

The Paulina, Br-ok, has arrived at Liverpool.

Ship Africa, Bool, has arrived at Martinique.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PEILADELPHIA, APRIL 1.
Six per Cent. 16/4
Three per Cent. 9/10
Deferred 6 per Cent. 15/5 to 6
8 per Cent Stock 38
BANK United States, 25
Pennsylvania, 20
North America, 50
Insurance comp. N. A. shares 7 per cent. below par

Pennsylvania, shares, 20 per cent. adv. 8
East-India Company of N. A. 10 per cent. advance
Land Warrants, 32 dollars per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

London, 75 at 30 days
73 & 74 at 60 & 90 days
Amsterdam, 35 37 & 100 per florin
Hamburg 20 21 & 100 per Mark Banco.

NEW THEATRE.

To-morrow evening, March 1, 1800
Will be presented, a new Drama, (never acted here) in five acts, called

THE CASTLE SPECTRE.

Osmond, Mr. Cooper—Father Philip, Mr. Bernard—Edric, Mrs. Hopkins.
Angela, Mrs. Merry.

To which will be added (for the second time here) a celebrated Farce, in one act, called

THE HORSE and the WIDOW.
Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

THE HEALTH OFFICE.

Is removed to No. 141 South Front Street,
Near the Drawbridge.

April 1.

d2w

A NEW EXHIBITION GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, &c.

Will be on every day until the end of May at Mr. Savage's Rooms, No 70, South Fourth Street.

Mr. Savage respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that a handsome collection of Paintings and Prints executed by several of the first masters in Europe, together with some original American Historical Paintings taken from the most interesting subjects, a catalogue of which will be delivered to visitors.

Admission one fourth of a dollar—constant attendance will be given.

April 1

c66t

To be Rented,

AND immediate possession given, if required, a new two story Brick House and Kitchen, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road to Newtown. Enquire of the Printer.
March 27

dft.

To be Sold or Rented,

THAT large three story HOUSE, No. 44, Pine Street, occupied by John Nixon, Esq.—For terms apply at No. 43, next door.
March 26.

dft

MAP OF NEW-JERSEY.

THE commissioners appointed for the purpose of circulating subscription papers, to the proposed plan of procuring an accurate Map of New-Jersey, immediately after their appointment transmitted printed copies of the plan to various persons in the several counties of this State, and in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and since that time, through the medium of the public prints, have requested the gentlemen entrusted with those papers, to return the number of subscribers by them respectively procured, to James Salter, Esq. at Trenton, on or before the 6th day of February last. The number of subscriptions received, not amounting to two thousand, the commissioners did not conceive themselves authorized to fix a day for the meeting of the company; nevertheless being of opinion from respectable information, that the actual subscriptions are nearly, if not fully, adequate to the complete organization of the company, if they could be ascertained by regular returns, and being convinced that a trifling degree of exertion, on the part of the persons holding the subscription lists, would enable them to carry the intention of the subscribers into effect, they have by the unanimous advice and consent of the subscribers, whom they have been able to consult, fixed on the 14th day of May next, being the 2d day of the sitting of the supreme court, for a meeting of the subscribers at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the State House in Trenton, for the purpose of electing five Trustees and a Treasurer, if the number of subscriptions should be sufficient, or in any event to determine on the measures necessary to secure the attainment of an object so useful to the State.

From the universal approbation exhibited by their fellow citizens, at the commencement of this undertaking, it was to be expected that the subscriptions returned would have ensured its immediate execution, and the commissioners are persuaded if proper attention is paid to the procuring of subscriptions, to their punctual return at the time fixed for the meeting, and to the attendance of the subscribers, either in person or by proxy, that no farther delay will take place in commencing the operations of the company, in time for their execution during the course of the ensuing summer.

WILLIAM PEARSON, } Commrs.
MASEL EWING, }
THOMAS M. POTTER. }
TRENTON, March 22, 1800.

N. B. Subscription papers are left with the following (among other) gentlemen, in their respective counties, to whom those persons desirous of promoting the object of the company are requested to apply:

Wm. Campfield, Esq. Morris
Gershom Dunn, Esq. Middlesex
Artis Seagrave, Esq. Salem
Silas Dickerson, Esq. Sussex
George Burgin, Esq. Cumberland
Wm. McEwen, Esq. Somerset
William Lloyd, Esq. Monmouth
Joseph Hankinson, Esq. Hunterdon
Peter Ward, Esq. Bergen
Charles Clark, Esq. Essex

The above gentlemen, with all others holding subscription papers, are particularly requested to forward the original subscription papers, to James Salter, Esq. Treasurer on or before the 14th day of May next.

March 26.

FOR CHARLESTON,

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE BRIG
CYRUS,

Wm. DAGGET, jun. Master,
WILL sail in six days. For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Walnut Street Wharf, or to

ABRAHAM VAN BEUREN,
No. 109, So. Front Street.

FOR SALE,

ON BOARD SAID BRIG,
100 boxes Boston Chocolate
5 pipes Holland Gin
5 hhd. and 3 barrels N. England Rum
6 casks Essence of Spruce
Wrapping Paper, &c.

March 29.

d6t.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late house of Irwin & Bryon, of Lexington, Kentucky, are hereby informed, that a dividend of such monies of that firm, as have been received by the subscriber, will be made on the twentieth day of April next, among those creditors who shall have before that time furnished their accounts properly attested to

WILSON, HENRY
Assignee
March 13.

FOR DISPOSAL,

The Time
Of two Dutch indentured Servants;

(a man and his wife)
Who have two years and eight months to serve.

For further particulars enquire of

JOHN REDINGER,
No. 110 Race Street.

February 28

cif

GRASS SEEDS.

Red Clover.
White do.
Timothy.
Saint Foin.
Trefol.
Burnett.
Lucern.
Herd Grass.
Orchard do.
Rye do.
Rape and Hemp.

SEEDS.

SHEET COPPER, IRONMONGERY, and PATENT PLOUGHS, which are said to be more durable than any heretofore invented, and found on experience to diminish the labour both of man and beast—

FOR SALE
By THOMAS HOWARD,
No. 40 South Second Street, Philadelphia.
February 13.

**JUST RECEIVED,
From the BOSTON Manufactory,
A QUANTITY OF
WINDOW GLASS,
Of different sizes,
FOR SALE**

By ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.
N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose. Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.
July 8

**WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 6, 1800.**

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at this Office until the seventh day of April next for cutting out clothing for the Army of the United States.—The proposals must specify the price required for cutting out each of the several articles, to wit, Horseman's cloaks, regimental coats, vests and overalls.

PROPOSALS will also be received until the seventh day of April next for the delivery of five thousand hats and twenty thousand shirts. The hats to be made of good wool to be well manufactured, full cocked, bound with narrow black binding, the fan or hind part eight inches broad, sides and corners six inches broad.—The shirts to be of linen equal in quality with the pattern article, and to be as well made as he did pattern.

One half of the hats and shirts to be delivered on or before the first day of June next, and the remainder on or before the first day of July next.

Patterns of the several articles may be seen at the Military Stores kept by John Harris, on the wharf between Arch and Race Streets.

Security will be required.
JAMES Mc HENRY,
Secretary of War.
March 7.

WATER-OFFICE.

Centre Square, February 5, 1800.
IN compliance with the instructions of the Committee for watering the city, and with my own inclinations, every possible assistance and information has been given to those citizens who have visited the Works during their progress. The Engines are now arrived, and are immediately to be put up, and it is hoped that it will be thought reasonable and just, both to the Public, and to the Contractor for the Engines, that the workmen should not be interrupted. As a very few months will fully gratify the curiosity of the citizens, by showing them the Engines in full operation, a temporary exclusion of all visitors from the Engine houses cannot appear improper.

B. H. LATROBE, Engineer.
February 13.

THE UNDERSIGNED,
His Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia,

Hereby gives public Notice,
That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him of the Vice Consul in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the state of the Neutral Commerce and the favor of Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM.
Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
About 25 acres of Land,
Lying on the east side of the Falls Road.—On the East it is bounded by property belonging to Mr. Trench Francis, sen.—on the south, by a road of two perches, and on the north by a lane, which separates it from Mr. McCall. It is proposed to divide this land into 3 equal parts in order to suit the purchasers.

Also, 31 acres, situated on the west side of Germantown road, adjoining Masters's estate, being part of the property of the late Samuel Milfin.

For terms apply to Samuel Milfin, corner of Market and 11th Streets.
January 24.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday evening the 13th July instant, from Colebrook Furnace, Lancaster county, a Negro Man named *Gato*, he is about 40 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, tolerable black, with a downy look, squints, he is a cunning artful fellow, a great liar, and very fond of strong liquor, has been brought up to the farming business, is very handy at any kind of laboring work; he took with him a number of clothing, amongst which were, one suit plain Nankeen; (some money). It is expected he has shaped his course for Philadelphia or New York.

*+ The above reward will be paid for securing him in any jail in the United States, with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL JACOBS.
Colebrook Furnace, July 16, 1799:
(O 18)

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water-street,
HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING
GOODS,

ENTITLED to drawback, which they offer for sale at moderate prices for cash, or the usual credit; or on a credit of 12 or 18 months upon Mortgages on Real Property, in or near the City of Philadelphia, or other satisfactory security.

50 boxes and bales Ticks.
60 do. do. Hemp-
lenburghs.
50 do. do. Ozna-
brigs.
50 do. Patterbories.
25 do. Biefield Linens.
11 do. Creas and Creas
a la Morlaix.
Brown Rolls.
Do. Haffians.
Polish Rolls.
Bed Ticks.
Siamois.
Arabias.
Empty Bags.
Oil Cloths.
Shoes and Slippers.
Soal and upper Leather.
Quills and Sealing Wax.
A package Gold and Silver
Watches.
A few chells Toys.
Slates and Pencils.
70 blds. Havanna Mo
laffes
February 15.

13 pipes old Port Wine
25 boxes Tumbler af-
forded.
200 boxes Hamburg
Window Glafs 8 by
10, &c.
1 chest assorted Looking
Glaffes.
Several large elegant do.
1500 Demijohns.
50 kegs Pearl Barley.
A few tons Roll Erim-
stone.
20 kegs Yellow Ochre.
A few bbls. Rofin.
40 tons Ruffia Hemp.
80 blds. Hogs Bridles.
2 blds. Dutch Glue.
20 casks Nails assorted
from 3d. to 20d.
16 casks Ironmongery.
8 casks Hoes.
German Steel.
6 blds. Coffee mills.
Blocking Twine, Tapes,
Stone Pickling Pots,
&c &c.
February 15.

UNSEATED LANDS.

THE OWNERS

OF Unseated Lands in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that, an-
nals the Taxes due on said lands for 1798, are paid into the hands of John Brandon, Esq. treasurer of said county, on or before the 20th of April next, they will be advertised for sale, as the law directs.

JAMES MCGREW,
HENRY ALLHOUSE, } Comm'rs.
JEREMIAH MURRY, }
January 18.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen," and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—*to wit:*

I. THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river;—thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tularosa branch of the Muskogum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence;—thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river;—thence along the line to run to this place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II. The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any such quantity as a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III. The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode described by the act first recited.

IV. The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V. The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Sec. of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

May 29th, 1799.

THE proprietors of certificates issued for subscriptions to the Loan bearing interest at eight per centum per annum, are notified, that at any time after payment shall have been made of the 5th instalment, which will become due during the first ten days of the month of July ensuing, Certificates of Funded Stock may at their option be obtained at the Treasury or Loan Offices, respectively, for the amount of the four first instalments, or one moiety of the sums expressed in the subscription certificates.—No certificates of Funded Stock will however be issued for less than one hundred dollars.

Such subscription certificates as may be presented at the Treasury or Loan Offices in consequence of the foregoing arrangement, will be endorsed and distinctly marked so as to denote, that a moiety of the stock has been issued.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS,

FOR CARRYING

The Mails of the United States,

On the following Post Roads,

Will be received at the General Post Office, Philadelphia, until the 10th day of July next.

1. From Portsmouth, by Hampton Falls, Newburyport, Ipswich, Beverly, Salem and Lynn to Boston, three times a week.

From April 15 to October 15.

Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Boston the same days by 6 P. M. Returning, leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by 6 P. M.

From October 15 to April 15.

Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M. and arrive at Boston on the following days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 6 P. M. Returning, leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Portsmouth the next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.

2. From Boston by Worcester, Brookfield, Springfield, Suffield, Hartford, Wethersfield, Middletown, Durham, Wallingford, New-Haven, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, New Rochelle, East Chester and New York, three times a week.

From April 15 to October 15.

Leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A. M. arrive at Worcester by 6 P. M. Leave Worcester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A. M. Arrive at Brookfield by 10 A. M. at Springfield by 2 P. M. at Suffield by 5 P. M. and at Hartford by 9 P. M. the same days. Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A. M. arrive at New-Haven by noon; leave New-Haven at 1 P. M. and arrive at Stamford by 9 P. M. the same days. Leave Stamford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A. M. and arrive at New-York same days by 12 o'clock, noon. Returning, leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A. M. arrive at Stamford in the evening; leave Stamford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 A. M.; arrive at New-Haven by noon; leave New-Haven at 1 P. M. and arrive at Hartford by 9 P. M. and at Worcester by 9 P. M.; leave Worcester every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 3 A. M. and arrive at Boston same days by 1 P. M.

From October 15 to April 15.

Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 A. M. arrive at Worcester by 8 P. M.; leave Worcester on Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A. M.; arrive at Suffield same days by 8 P. M. Leave Suffield Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at New-Haven by 8 P. M. Leave New-Haven every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at New-York the next day, Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday by 11 A. M.

Returning, leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A. M.; arrive at New-Haven on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 P. M. Leave New-Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A. M. arrive at Suffield by 8 P. M. Leave Suffield Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 4 A. M. and arrive at Worcester by 8 P. M. Leave Worcester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Boston the same days by 4 P. M.

3. From New-York by Newark, Elizabeth-town, Rahway, Woodbridge, New-Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol and Frankford to Philadelphia, every day, Sunday excepted.

Leave New-York every day, Sunday excepted, at 1 P. M. and arrive on Philadelphia the next day at 7 A. M. 18 hours. Returning, leave Philadelphia every day, Sunday excepted at 1 P. M. and arrive at New-York the next day at 7 A. M. From November 1 to May 1, the hour of arrival at Philadelphia and at New-York shall be extended to 8 A. M.

4. From Baltimore by Bladenburg to Washington every day, Sunday excepted.

April 1 to November 1.

Leave Baltimore every day at 11 A. M. and arrive at Washington by 6 P. M. Returning, leave Washington every day at 3 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore by 11 A. M.

November 1 to April 1.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington by 2 P. M. Returning, leave Washington every day at 10 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore by 7 P. M.

5. From Washington city by George town, Alexandria, Colchester, Dumfries, Aquia, Falmouth, Frederickburg, Bowling Green and Hanover court house to Richmond, c. h. every day, Sundays excepted.

From April 1 to November 1.

Leave Washington every day at 8 A. M. and arrive at Frederickburg by 7 P. M. Leave Frederickburg every day at 3 A. M. and arrive at Richmond by 6 P. M. Returning, leave Richmond every day by 3 A. M. and arrive at Frederickburg by 4 P. M.

November 1 to April 1.

Leave Washington every day at 4 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria by 7 P. M. and arrive at Frederickburg the next days by 7 P. M. Leave Frederickburg every day at 4 A. M. and arrive at Richmond the next days by 10 A. M. Returning, leave Richmond every day at 2 P. M. and arrive at Frederickburg the next days by 7 P. M. Leave Frederickburg every day at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington the next days by 8 A. M.

6. From Richmond to Petersburg every day, Sundays excepted. Leave Richmond every day at 4 A. M. and arrive at Petersburg by 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning leave Petersburg every day at 2 P. M. and arrive at Richmond the same days by 7 P. M.

7. From Richmond by New Kent court house, Williamsburg, York-town and Hampton to Norfolk, 3 times a week.

April 1 to November 1.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A. M. Arrive at New-York by 6 P. M. and arrive at Norfolk the next days, Wednesday, Friday, and Sundays by 1 P. M. Returning, leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at York in the evening. Leave York every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 3 A. M. and arrive at Richmond the same days by 6 P. M.

November 1 to April 1.

Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Norfolk in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 10 A. M. Returning, leave Norfolk every Mon-

day, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Richmond in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 10 A. M.

8. From Petersburg by Cabin Point Ferry court house, Smithfield, Suffolk and Portsmouth to Norfolk three times a week.

Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 o'clock, noon, arrive at Suffolk the next days by 1 P. M.; leave Suffolk at 2 P. M. and arrive at Norfolk by 8 P. M. Returning, leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A. M.; arrive at Suffolk same days by 10 A. M. Leave Suffolk at 11 A. M. and arrive at Petersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by noon.

9. Petersburg by Harrisville, Goldfonsville and Warrenton to Louiburg three times a week.

Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Louiburg in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 10 A. M. Returning, leave Louiburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Petersburg in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 10 A. M.

10. From Louiburg by Raleigh, Averyboro' and Fayetteville to Mc Falls, three times a week.

Leave Louiburg every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M. arrive at Mc Falls on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday by 9 A. M.

Returning, leave Mc Falls on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Louiburg on Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 10 A. M.

11. From Mc Falls by Cherau court house to Camden three times a week. Leave Mc Falls every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M. and arrive at Camden on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 10 A. M. Returning, leave Camden every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Mc Falls on Thursday, Saturday and Monday at 10 A. M.

12. From Camden by Stateburg and Jameville to Charleston, three times a week. When the river is so high as to make long Ferries, the mail shall be carried from Camden on the south side of Santee river.

Leave Camden every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Charleston on Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 10 A. M.

Returning, leave Charleston every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Camden the next Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.

13. From Camden by Columbia, Edgefield court house, and Campbell town to Augusta, three times a week.

Leave Camden every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Augusta on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.

Returning, leave Augusta every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Camden on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.

14. From Charleston by Jacksonville and Coofawhatchy to Savannah twice a week.

Leave Charleston every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 P. M. arrive at Jacksonville on Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M. arrive at Coofawhatchy on Thursday and Saturday by 5 A. M. and arrive at Savannah on Friday and Sunday by 8 A. M. Returning, leave Savannah every Saturday and Tuesday by 4 A. M. arrive at Coofawhatchy by 8 P. M. and arrive at Charleston on Tuesday and Thursday by 10 A. M.

15. From Augusta by Louisville to Savannah once a week.

Leave Augusta every Saturday at 3 P. M. arrive Louisville on Sunday by 6 P. M. leave Louisville on Monday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Savannah on Tuesday at 5 P. M. leave Savannah on Wednesday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Louisville on Thursday by 5 P. M. leave Louisville on Friday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Augusta on Saturday at 10 A. M.

16. From Augusta by Waynesborough to Savannah once a week.

Leave Augusta every Tuesday at 2 P. M. arrive at Waynesborough on Wednesday by 8 A. M. and arrive at Savannah on Friday by 3 P. M. Returning, leave Savannah every Saturday at 9 A. M. arrive at Waynesborough on Monday by 3 P. M. and arrive at Augusta on Tuesday by 9 A. M.

17. From Waynesborough to Louisville.

Leave Waynesborough every Wednesday at 9 A. M. and arrive at Louisville by 3 P. M. Returning, leave Louisville every Thursday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Waynesborough by 1 P. M.

18. From Savannah by Sunbury, Riceborough, Darien and Runswick to Stars's once a week.

Leave Savannah every Wednesday at 9 A. M. arrive at Riceborough on Thursday by 10 A. M. and arrive at Stars on Saturday by 9 A. M. Returning, leave Stars every Saturday at 3 P. M. arrive at Riceborough the next Monday by 3 P. M. and arrive at Savannah the next Tuesday by 5 P. M.

NOTES.

Note 1. The mail on the route No. 9, 10, 11 and 12 is to be carried in a wheel carriage or by a led horse. A penalty at the rate of 12 cents a mile will be incurred by the contractor for each time and mile that he shall carry the same without making use of either a carriage or led horse. No alteration will be made in the times fixed for the arrival and departure of the mails in these routes.

Note 2. The Postmaster-General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 3. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 4. For every fifteen minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 5. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails: and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 6. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract. This note does not apply to the routes No. 9, 10, 11 and 12. No alteration will be made in those times.

Note 7. Persons making proposals are directed to state their prices by the year—Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the month of January, April, July and October.

Note 8. The contracts for the routes numbered 1 to 13, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of October 1804. Contracts for the routes number 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, are also to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of April 1802.

JOS: HABERSHAM,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Philadelphia, March 20, 1800. } cot Jy.

A NEW MUSICAL REPOSITORY

IS NOW OPENED
At CHALK'S Circulating Library,
No. 75 North Third Street,

WHERE may be had, all the *Exquisite Music* composing the songs &c. lately sold at the Repository in South Second Street. To which, in a few days, will be added, some PIANO FORTES of a very superior tone and quality, Flutes, Flute Violins, best Roman Violin strings, and every other article in the musical line, which will be sold in prime order, and on the most reasonable terms.

Subscriptions received for the *Musical Journal* for the Piano Forte, and the Flute or Violin, the first six numbers of which are already published, and may be purchased together or separately by non-subscribers.
March 6, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of JOHN HAINES & WILLIAM JONES, trading under the firm of HAINES & JONES, was by mutual agreement dissolved on the 24th of January last. All persons interested, especially those indebted to them, will please to call as early as possible on William Jones, who is duly authorized to adjust their concerns.

JOHN HAINES.

WILLIAM JONES.

The business will in future be conducted by William Jones, at the former stand No 132 Market Street, ad door above 4th, where he has on hand and means to keep a regular supply of the best and most fashionable saddles and bridles, Plated saddlery and silver mounted whips, Harness of all kinds and fire buckets, together with a general assortment of every other article usually attached to that line of business.

March 11

CAUTION.

THE Public are cautioned against receiving the Subscribers Note in favor of, and indorsed by Thomas W. Francis, dated yesterday, at 6c days after date for eight hundred dollars. The note is in the hand writing of the Subscriber, and at the bottom a memorandum by the indorser, to the credit of the drawer, Thomas W. Francis. This note together with a contract between Charles Williamson, and Charles Hale for lands in township No. 4, in the 14th range of Stricker county, state of New Jersey, and sundry other papers contained in a Pocket Book, were taken from the Subscribers desk last evening. As the above can be of no use to the person who has carried them off, should they be returned, no questions shall be asked.

SAMUEL MIFFLIN.
February 6.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

OR EXCHANGED,
For property in the City, or within thirty miles of it,

A PLANTATION or tract of Land in Millfin County and State of Pennsylvania, within six miles of the river Juniata, containing about 300 acres. There are about fifty acres cleared, part of which is a rich bottom, watered by a constant stream that is strong enough to work an oil or a grist mill. Any person inclining to deal for it, may obtain further information by applying at the office of this gazette.

N. B. If sold, credit will be given for part of the money.

October 17, 1799.

FOR SALE

Or to be exchanged for a good Vessel,
A elegant new two story FRAME HOUSE, twenty seven feet front by thirty-four in depth, with a commodious piazza and kitchen, together with a coach house and stable, situate in the flourishing village of Frankford. The house, which may be entered the first of June next, will be finished in the neatest style with many conveniences, and will be well adapted to a large genteel family who may wish to reside in the country during the summer season. In exchange, it will be valued low, if a vessel offer that may be suitable.

Further particulars will be made known by application to

MOORE WHARTON.
February 24.

United States,
Pennsylvania District. } n.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of the circuit court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, of the middle circuit, will be sold by public vendue at the city tavern, in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia on Saturday the 5th day of April next, at